





FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1835.

**The Liberator.**—The coarse invective which fills the columns of this journal—its general and gross abuse of the country, its insinuations, and inhabitants, and insulting and libellous attacks upon individuals, cannot fail to excite the disgust of every calm and intelligent man. Well may it exult in a felon's spirit, for its whole disposition seems perfectly diabolical. It sets at defiance all those restraints which should govern the conduct of civilized and rational beings, and leaps at one bound over the barriers of truth, reason, and decency, to riot in the unrestrained indulgence of its depraved disposition. The late mob is indefensible—we lamented and deprecated it as much and as sincerely as any one—we always have, and pray to Heaven that we always may, lend all the strength we possess in support of the laws; the paragraphs in some of the journals of the day, evidently inviting their violation, were highly censurable; yet all these things afford no excuse to the *Liberator* for the unqualified slanders with which its pages are covered. The attack upon the Mayor in the last number, is false in spirit and in fact; and none but a treacherous and cowardly heart, that betrayed its fears in the moment of danger, upon the pallid cheek and trembling lip, could be base enough, to turn, like the viper, and sting the hand which had protected it. The raving bigotry, and mad and reckless enthusiasm, (reckless as to others) which characterises the conduct of the leading abolitionists, would sweep every thing which opposes the promulgation of their doctrines, from the face of the earth—they want but the power to institute an Inquisition worse than ever enslaved Spain, or to kindle a fire more horrible in its conflagration than ever a dying "heretic" witnessed. They close their eyes and say there is a certain point at which they must arrive, no matter what obstacles may be in their way—no matter what may be trampled under foot in their progress—no matter if blood and carnage, ruin and desolation be the consequences, they must and will go forward, and free the slave—even if it be by the murder of his master—as John Rogers was burnt at the stake, for the glory of God! But can these individuals believe that by such conduct they commend themselves to that just and beneficent Being, who commanded his followers to let their moderation be known unto all men? If they do, we pity their delusion, and hope that He, whose favor they would win, will teach them that the promoters of contention and ill-will, cannot be acceptable to Him whose highest attributes are Love and Peace.

**The pardon of young Onderdonk,** by Governor Marcy of New York, has proved a God-send to the opposition editors, who have seized upon it, and made it a pretext for saying a great deal about even and exact justice, and have even gone so far as to charge directly that the prisoner was pardoned solely in consequence of the high standing of his connections. It is a sufficient answer to those ill-natured remarks to say, that the Court and Jury by whom he was tried unanimously recommended him to mercy, on account of certain irregularities in the trial, and the defective character of the testimony upon which he was convicted. The only important witness against him, young Tibbets, his accomplice, was not corroborated in any very material fact, and was moreover impeached by a disinterested witness, and also contradicted himself in several essential particulars. His recommendation to Executive clemency, was also signed by Chancellor Kent, Attorney General Butler, and Messrs. Jno. Duer, Daniel Lord, Jr., David B. Ogden, F. B. Cutting, J. Hoyt, Henry R. Storrs, Ab. Van Vechten, S. Sherwood, George Griffin, Charles O'Connor, and S. P. Staples, distinguished Attorneys at law, all of whom certified that they had given the case a critical examination, and were decidedly of opinion that the desired pardon ought to be granted. The case was then submitted by the Governor to Justice Savage and Judge Sutherland, of the Supreme Court of the State, and to the Attorney General, all of whom concurred in recommending the course which has been pursued. It is for an official act, founded upon such grounds, that the party claiming "all the decency" presume to censure Governor Marcy; a man whose own power and purity of mind are a sufficient guarantee for the justice of his official acts, even when unsustained by the moral and mental strength which recommended the simple act of justice, which he has in this case performed.

**Leap Year.**—If "nothing in particular happens to prevent," as the old saying goes, next year will be leap year, when the ladies will be privileged to make love to their heart's content. We understand great preparations are making for the new year, and that Eve's fair daughters intend to commence their attacks early on the morning of the first of January, armed cap-a-pie with the natural and artificial weapons of grace and beauty. The bachelors are already beginning to set their houses in order, that they may be ready to obey the summons they fear, yet hope for; sensible as they must be, that the coming year will thin their ranks, and weaken their "available" force.

The ladies, in this matter, act under the authority of the "Common Law," as laid down in an old volume, published in 1606, and entitled "Courtship, Love, and Matrimony," from which we make the following extract:—

"Albeit, it now become a parte of the Common Lawe, in regard to the social relations of life, that as often as every bissextile year doth return, the ladies have the sole privilege, during the time it continueth, of making love unto the men, which they may do, either by wordes or lockes, as unto them it seemeth proper; and moreover no man will be entitled to the benefit of Clergy who dothe refuse to accept the offers of a ladye, whose dothe in any wise treat her proposal with slight contumely."

There is one comforting consideration in relation to the great battle about to be fought, and for which such extensive preparations are about to be made—and that is, that notwithstanding the great number that will be wounded, there will be none killed—and of the wounded, ninety-nine out of every hundred will consent to bear the wound, for the sake of the remedy.

**The last News.**—We see it stated that Thompson has gone to England to clear up his character! We hope he may succeed, and if he does he had better remain where it stands fair.

**"A Letter to the Author of Deacon Jones's Dismissal,"** is beautifully and forcibly written—and if the Rev Mr. Cheever have heart and understanding, it must make him feel his errors and repent of them.—The Reverend gentleman, not content with his first "Dream," for which he was indicted and convicted before a Judicial Tribunal, has had a second, and as objectionable a one as the first. In allusion to this the author of the Letter thus addresses him:—

"You have rendered yourself amenable to the laws of the land. No matter whether you are right or wrong as to this question, you are at this moment awaiting the decision of the tribunals of your country, one of which has already found you guilty of the alleged offence. Under such circumstances, believe me, that he who had well considered his obligations as a member of society—who venerated the majesty of the law, and desired for it that respect, which alone can secure the due administration of justice and the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people—would have maintained a decent silence, or at least have allowed himself to be betrayed into no public exhibition of his spleen. But I put it to your conscience, whether, considered in the premises, your latter 'Dream' deserves not the character of a bold defiance of the penalty of the Law?—and whether your allusion to the 'presentment by the Grand Jury' be not a cold and heartless insult to the wise and noble judicial institution of your country? If you have not devoted sufficient attention to the subject to be aware of your duties, as a party to the social compact—at least, the repeated injunctions and decent demeanor of the great apostles of our faith cannot have escaped your notice. And when you reflect how earnestly they enjoin us to 'obey magistrates,' 'to subject ourselves unto the higher powers,' 'to submit ourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake'; you will find it difficult, if it be possible, to reconcile your conduct with your duty."

In fine, sir, it is not worth while for us occasionally to pause in our career, and consider whether we are quite correct in the views we have taken of our own motives and conduct? The bottom of the human heart is indeed a deep and secret fountain. The scrutiny to which we subject it may sometimes be sadly deceptive. We may persuade ourselves into the belief that we are prompted to this course or the other, by a single desire for the glory of God, when human passions, treacherous and vindictive as they often are, may be ready to burst at the well-springs of our dark and troubled breasts. How often does an over-heated imagination entice us beyond the reasonable and sober boundaries of duty! How much evil is it at this moment doing in the various agitating questions of the day, until many of the best well-wishers to the peaceful ordinance of religion, and the decent observances of civil society have become sick at heart, by reason of the absurd and insane folly of men! I am sure there is no true friend of his country who did not rejoice at the triumphant progress of that glorious banner of Reformation, which seemed to arise, like the signal in the wilderness, between us and the destroying plague. And while we rejoiced with fear and trembling, infinitely further than our warmest wishes had ever dared to anticipate, has been its victorious career. But while it was Temperance, which thus triumphed—such true temperance, as commands itself to the sober reason and common sense of mankind may it be ours to follow! For, believe me, sir, if this great cause has already met one serious check—if the crime and the shame of drunkenness should for the future gather any new strength within our borders—it will be owing to the ill-timed and headstrong enthusiasm of yourself and men like you. Let it not be imagined that I justify any abuse of Heaven's bounteous gifts. But I argue upon reason, and Scripture, and common sense, for their rational and temperate enjoyment. "What God has cleansed, who shall dare call unclean?" But when men tell me that it is vicious and criminal to use that thing, which is expressly and repeatedly warranted by the word of truth—when I see them even approach the temples of religion, and with sacrilegious hands attempt to dash down the appointed symbol of the Lord's blood, under pretence of being holier than others—is it not impious? is it not dreadfully and inconceivably profane? Is it not time for society to look to it, lest it is exchanging the sober realities of existence for the fantastic illusions of a vain and false imagination?

I confess that the spirit which is now abroad seems to me worse than the darkest bigotry of monkish superstition. It is the same spirit, which in other days, led men to practice the ascetic and absurd mortifications of a cloister. It is the same spirit, which built monasteries, forged the chains of Inquisitions, and lit the fires of martyrdom! It needs the attention of enlightened and sober minds. If we are under a mistake in this matter we ought to know it, and be satisfied about it. There ought not a doubt to remain in our bosoms. Let us not dream "Dreams," upon such a subject. Let us awake and examine it fully by the clear and sufficient light of reason and Revelation.

For my own part, Sir, I am anxious to have you consider, whether (without, to be sure, a single thought of the matter in your mind) you yourself may not have received an unsuspected and crafty visitant in your "dreams"; and while you supposed that you were engaged in promoting the cause of the noble Temperance Reformation,—"the gentleman in blue and velvet" may not after all have been employing you in "doing his own work!"

**A Further Report from the "Salt River Expedition over land,"** which the *Atlas* mentioned the other day, by the *Northampton Courier*, a member of the Board of Engineers:—

"The State is divided by new parties, and distracted by local feuds, and it is by a sheer miracle, in consequence of all this folly, that the Senate of Massachusetts is not composed of a majority of Van Buren men!"

**The Bangor Whig** of Monday contains a letter from Mr. Adams to the editor, Mr. Southworth, in relation to the famous letter to Mr. Pearce, and some articles which have appeared in the Whig. It does not seem to throw any new light upon the subject—except, perhaps, an official transfer of the "treachery" to Mr. Barges, from the whig party in general, to that portion of it which is "compounded of Hartford Convention federalism and Royal Arch Masonry."

**More "Mung News."**—The ship *Gulnare*, at Baltimore, from St. Ubes, reports having spoken on the coast, a packet ship from England, for N. York, who reported that the King and Royal Family of France had been massacred by a mob. A similar report prevailed at Nassau on the 4th inst. It is not entitled to the least credit.

**The Northampton Republican** states that Mr. Cobb, of Cumington, sold in this city, this fall, the largest lot of reeled silk, the production of Massachusetts, ever offered here. The enterprising citizens of that town have taken nearly five hundred dollars for white and Chinese mulberry trees.

**The Cumberland and Oxford Canal,** which runs near the powder mills which exploded at Gorham the other day, received considerable injury. The embankment was prostrated for forty or fifty feet, and shattered for some distance further.

**Novel Mode of Punishment.**—The refractory convicts in the Kentucky Penitentiary are brought to terms by the application of cold water, projected with force from a spout, so as to fall directly upon the face.—It seldom fails to reduce the most turbulent to order.

## POLICE COURT.

**Hackmen versus Rail Roads.**—There appears to exist an inextinguishable hostility between the gentlemen of the whip and the agents of the rail-roads. This feeling undoubtedly originated in the jealousy of the whips at the success of their potent rivals, the Steam Locomotives, in consequence of which they endeavor to annoy and embarrass the operators of the Rail Road Companies. This course on the part of the hackmen induced the Companies to adopt retaliating measures, and prescribe regulations excluding them from their premises. The hackmen joined issue upon the legality of the Rail Road Rules, but were cast in the Municipal Court, before which they were brought by the Worcester Company; and three of their number were fined fifty dollars apiece, for attempting to set the rules at defiance by force and arms. Since that time, the Worcester Company have not been molested, but the Lowell Depot has been the scene of a continual struggle for the ascendancy. The Lowell Company permit hacks to drive up close to the ticket office, and allow the hackmen to stand on the piazza, under cover, while waiting for passengers, but prohibit their entering the office. This restriction became exceedingly necessary on account of the extreme inconvenience which resulted from the bustle and confusion created inside the Depot by the hackmen, in their efforts to procure freight upon the arrival of the Cars. Competition among themselves sometimes ran so high—or rather low—that they would offer to carry passengers for nothing; and on more than one occasion, passengers have seen their baggage snatched up and conveyed towards one hack, while they themselves were led, or all but dragged, in the direction of another. A passenger, the moment he stepped out of the Cars, would find himself surrounded by half a dozen hackmen, with their hands actually upon his shoulders, or coat, and exclaiming—"You spoke to me first, sir?" "No he didn't; you spoke to me, sir, didn't you?" "Not as you know on; the gentleman beckoned to me before he got out of the Car?"—"You are all out; for I caught his eye before the Cars stopped." To increase the offensiveness of the scene, several would back their pretensions, by oaths, loud and deep, even while claiming the patronage of ladies. A regard therefore to the comfort of their passengers, no less than their own convenience, impelled the Company to exclude the whips from the office; but they determined not to stay excluded, but endeavor to evade the exclusion. One of their number—*Eliakim Eastabrooks*—went in for the purpose of seeing what o'clock it was, and when ordered to go out by the agent—*Daniel G. Cummings*—refused to start, and swore he would stay as long as he pleased. An attempt was then made to put Eastabrooks out, and in the struggle which ensued he received a black eye, and Cummings had his coat torn to pieces. Eastabrooks was complained against at the Police Court, and upon the hearing on Wednesday afternoon, though the testimony was extremely contradictory, there appeared to be probable cause for believing that Eastabrooks had acted in concert with his brethren outside the office, and that he was sent in merely as a pioneer for them. This being the legal inference which the Court drew from the facts, he was ordered to recognize in the sum of \$100, for his appearance, for trial at the Municipal Court.

**Making and Losing a Raise.**—A young sailor, named Patrick Owen—just returned from a nautical voyage, in a vessel belonging to *Jonathan Lane*—was not contented with his proportion of the profits, and therefore entered his owner's Counting Room, and finding a pile of bills in the desk, agreed within himself to go Mr. Lane halves in the rag currency. Owen made a fair division, and only took \$101. He also afterwards betrayed himself, by his liberality, in taking a ship-mate to the Tremont Theatre, where their round blue jackets rendered them quite distinguished members of the dress circle. When Owen's ship-mate asked him how he came by so much cash, he replied, touching his bosom significantly with the point of his thumb—"It takes this child to make a raise." Suspicion fell upon him in consequence of the free display he made with his "raise," and he was arrested near the theatre, by Constable Clapp, but not until he had lost the money probably through the adroitness of some prying pick-pocket, as he had exposed it very carelessly in a bar-room. "This child's raise," therefore, has only raised him to the middle arch of the stone-jug—a high degree in masonry—not free-masonry, by a great few—but stone-masonry, in great perfection.

¶ The New York Times calls Joice Heth an "interesting relic of antiquity." Oh thunder!—interesting! A more disgusting object was never exhibited, and the man who is toting her about the country, ought to be ashamed of himself.—*Trans.*

¶ Is our bachelor friend aware that Mrs. Heth is a single lady?

**General Bennett**, commander in chief of the opposition forces, has made the following announcement:—"Mr. Clay will be brought out as the *bona fide* presidential candidate next spring. Preparations are already making to this effect."

**Wonderful Escape.**—A young man fell from a church, 40 feet to the ground, in Bridgewater, a few days since without breaking a bone, notwithstanding, as the Patriot states, he alighted "within a few inches of a large pointed sharp rock."

**The Rev. Joseph Penney**, of Northampton, has been appointed President of Hamilton College, at Clinton, N. Y., and has asked a dismissal from his people in that town.

**The Rev. George B. Cheever**, of Salem, has received the appointment of Professor of Sacred Rhetoric in the "Oberlin Institute," a new institution, located in the State of Ohio, in the Western Reserve.

**The Atlas**, a paper which has been published about three years, says it was the first to undertake the support of the principles of the opposition. Well, Major, we like your modesty.

**Warren Bridge.**—At a town meeting in Charlestown, on Wednesday, it was voted to give the necessary bond, jointly with Boston, to free Warren Bridge, in conformity with the recent act of the General Court.

The cargo of ship *Majestic*, of Boston, had been sold at Key West, on the 5th inst. The cotton brought from 8 to 13 cents.

**Canal Tolls.**—The tolls collected on the New York Canals for the first week in November, amount to the sum of \$59,916.85.

**Young Potter**, son of the late Richard Potter, the celebrated necromancer, is performing at the American Museum, New York.

The late census shows that the population of the city is 77,387—increased in 15 years 34,993—in 5 years 10,006.

There is to be a meeting of the subscribers to the Western Rail Road, and all others interested therein, at the Old Common Council Room this evening.

An English gentleman whose name is supposed to have been Wink, committed suicide on board of one of the North River steamboats, on Wednesday, by cutting his throat, and then jumping overboard.

**Remarkable.**—The Charleston Mercury states that during the late gale, whilst the schr. *Laura*, Capt. Walker, was in about latitude 30, North, and to the Eastward of the Gulf Stream, about 70 miles from land, she was visited by a very large number of land Birds, which appeared to have been blown off by the wind, then blowing very hard from North to North-west. Many were swept by the wind beyond the vessel, and in the endeavor to return on board, fell exhausted into the water and perished. A great number came on board, and were sheltered in the cabin.—72 were killed and eaten by the sailors. As near as can be recollected the following Birds were identified: red-headed Woodpeckers, Red Birds, Mocking Birds, Blue Jays, Stone Pheasants, large Blue Herons, and Night Herons. They remained with the vessel until the gale abated, when such as were able took their departure for land. At the same time immense flocks of wild Geese were seen flying over, some of which manifested a disposition to alight upon the rigging.

**From Texas.**—By the New Orleans Bee, it appears that the Texans have taken Golind (la Bahia) with about thirty men, and made prisoner of the collector. A portion of the inhabitants have joined them. It is also stated that General Cos, who was deceived by a forced march, afterwards rallied his troops, determined to be amply revenged. Disturbances on an extensive scale had occurred at Pueblo, and even in the city of Mexico, many persons of influence and talents have combined to establish the constitution of 1833, or to adhere, at least, to the federal system. The Legislature of the State of Tamaulipas has refused to hold a session to confirm the late decree of the Supreme Congress, and have sent deputies to Mexico to that effect. Other States, with Guzman and Jalisco, are likely to follow this example.

**Shocking Accident.**—On Saturday last, Mr. Cyrus Scott, of Coventry, took his loaded gun with him, and, as appears, crossed a new made farm, where the brush had been cut away, and by some accident, his gun got entangled, which caused it to go off, and lodge the contents in his head, which must have produced instant death, besides setting his clothes (which were of cotton velvet) on fire, as when the body was found, which was not until Monday, it was entirely naked. He has left a wife and one child.—*Prov. Jour.*

**Consequence of Illegible Writing.**—In a suit tried yesterday in the Circuit Court, before Judge Edwards, instituted by Mr. Josiah Barker, of this city, for the recovery of six thousand dollars from a Mr. William Millard, on a note endorsed by the latter in the year 1825, the plaintiff was defeated, in consequence of having mistaken the defendant's name for Millan, and by such name having served him with notice of protest.—*N. Y. Trans.*

**Hartford Robber Taken.**—On the night of the 2d inst. a man calling himself Wm. Jones, entered the store of Gaffay & Co. Hartford, Connecticut, robbed it of broadcloths and other articles to the amount of \$900 and came to this city with the property. Homan succeeded last Friday in arresting the felon with a large quantity of the goods in his possession. He also discovered in his trunk a variety of elegant keys, capable of opening any store door in the city.—*New York Herald.*

**Curious Taste.**—There is a man living at Versailles, Vt., who eats no meat but fried snails. He was formerly very thin and meagre—now he weighs two hundred pounds, and sleeps twenty hours a day. He has a wife and fifteen children—the oldest but fourteen years of age. What a prodigy!—*N. Y. Herald.*

**Unfortunate Affair.**—We learn that an attempt was made yesterday, by the ship *Henry Leeds*, aground 25 miles below City Point, to run out an anchor, but from some mismanagement in cutting away, the anchor carried down the two boats that bore it, and four out of the seven persons in the boats, among whom was the second mate, were drowned.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

**An Important Law Suit.**—A suit is now pending in the Court of Errors at Albany, in which Mr. Lorillard of this city is defendant, at the suit of John H. Coster and others, involving upwards of three millions of dollars. If the defendant should be defeated, it may make a strange difference in the fortunes and prospects of his numerous and now wealthy family.—*N. Y. Trans.*

New Orleans papers of the 3d inst. state that three thousand dollars is offered for the arrest and delivery in that city, of Dudley W. Babcock, late cashier of the Union Branch Bank of Louisiana, at Clinton, who absconded with thirty thousand dollars of the funds of that institution.

It is stated that the officers of the Navy who have been employed in making a survey of our coast, have discovered at the entrance of New York Harbor a new channel, with twenty-three feet water at the lowest tide—affording a passage for frigates of the first class.

**Coal for Steam Power.**—According to the Philadelphia Commercial Herald, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company use Anthracite coal exclusively for their locomotive engines. They have purchased this year from the Delaware Company, almost thirty-eight thousand tons of coal.

The veritable Captain Bunker, we learn, is to be reinstated, as commander of the steamer President, plying between this port and that of Providence.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

They have had sleighing in the neighborhood of Bangor.

For the Boston Morning Post.  
**Canton, 18th November, 1835.**—Dear Sir—I noticed that the *Atlas* has set down two Federal Whig Representatives from Canton, which is a gross mistake. Abel Wentworth and Thomas Tolman were elected. Wentworth is a true blue democrat, and was supported and elected as such—Tolman is a Federal Whig. This is pretty well for Canton—three years ago there were only eleven Jackson men in town.

**PHRENOLOGICAL LECTURES.**—The Lecture THIS EVENING, at the Mission Temple, will be delivered by Dr. J. B. PRIST, on the subject of the Anatomy of the Brain, and the Comparative Anatomy of the Brains of Men and Animals.

¶ Tickets for the whole course, \$2, admitting a gentleman and lady. Admittance to a single lecture, for an individual, 25 cents—to be paid at the door.

JOHN S. SLEEPER, Rec. Sec'y.

For the Boston Morning Post.  
**GRAHAM'S LECTURES.**—This gentleman will lecture this evening, on the conventional laws of relation between the human stomach and other organs, and those analogies which are designed for the food of man. Now then, shall we call the doctor? He has kept his "bread and water" out of sight thus far—so the wags say—but tonight we shall have it. Boylston Hall will be crowded to night.

A.  
¶ **SUBSCRIBERS TO THE STOCK IN THE** Western Rail Road, and all others interested in this great public work, are requested to meet at the Old Common Council Room, Court square, on TUESDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock, to determine whether any, and if any, what measures shall be adopted to complete the subscription to said stock.

GEO. BOND.  
E. V. H. ROBBINS,  
JAMES K. MILES,  
L. HUNTINGTON WOLCOTT.

¶ **NOTICOSO DE AMBOS MUNDOS.**—A Spanish Weekly Paper, devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Commerce, &c., &c.

The first number of this publication will appear on the first day of January next.

Persons desirous to subscribe are respectfully requested to apply to J. GRANJA, No. 49 Liberty st, where a specimen number may be had.

WINSLOR BLUES. ATTENTION!—If you are here by notified to meet at Concert Hall, on THIS Evening, 20th inst., at seven o'clock. The attendance of every member is requested.

Per order of the Commander.  
nov 17 WILLIAM H. BERDGE, Clerk.

## PRICES OF STOCKS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MORNING POST, BY H. DAWES, Broker.—Office, No. 3 Exchange st, up stairs, November 20, 1835.

| BANKS IN BOSTON.        | Foreign. | Domestic. | LAST DIVIDEND.   |
|-------------------------|----------|-----------|------------------|
| United States           | 100 100  | 100 100   | July 25 per cent |
| American                | 100 100  | 100 100   | Oct. 31 " "      |
| Atlantic                | 100 100  | 100 100   | " " " "          |
| Albion                  | 100 100  | 100 100   | " " " "          |
| Chesapeake              | 100 100  | 100 100   | " " " "          |
| Columbia                | 100 100  | 100 100   | " " " "          |
| Commercial              | 100 100  | 100 100   | " " " "          |
| Commonwealth            | 100 100  | 100 100   | " " " "          |
| Enterprise              | 100 100  | 100 100   | " " " "          |
| Franklin (South Boston) | 100 100  | 100 100   | " " " "          |
| Palmer                  | 100 100  | 100 100   | " " " "          |
| Globe                   | 100 100  | 100 100   | " " " "          |
| Granite                 | 100 100  | 100 100   | " " " "          |
| Hancock                 | 100 100  | 100 100   | " " " "          |
| Hamilton                | 100 100  | 100 100   | " " " "          |
| Massachusetts           | 100 100  | 100 100   | " " " "          |
| Merchants               | 100 100  | 100 100   | " " " "          |
| New England             | 100 100  | 100 100   | " " " "          |
| North                   | 100 100  | 100 100   | " " " "          |
| South                   | 100 100  | 100 100   | " " " "          |
| State                   | 100 100  | 100 100   | " " " "          |
| Union                   | 100 100  | 100 100   | " " " "          |
| Washington              | 100 100  | 100 100   | " " " "          |

**INSURANCE COMPANIES.**

| Dividends paid              | ble in                      |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| American                    | 100 125 150 January & July  |
| Albion                      | 100 100 100 " "             |
| Atlantic                    | 100 100 100 " "             |
| Boston Marine               | 60 60 70 June & Dec         |
| Columbia                    | 100 125 125 March & Sept    |
| Commonwealth                | 100 101 103 April & October |
| Commercial                  | 100 59 100 June & Dec       |
| Enterprise                  | 100 86 100 " "              |
| Franklin                    | 25 25 25 January & July     |
| Granite                     | 50 50 51 " "                |
| Globe                       | 100 111 113 " "             |
| Hope                        | 100 67 68 " "               |
| Merchants                   | 100 103 104 April & October |
| Manufacturers               | 100 100 100 " "             |
| Massachusetts Fire & Marine | 100 128 135 April & October |
| New England Marine          | 100 102 103 March & Sept    |
| North                       | 100 102 103 " "             |
| Palmer                      | 100 51 52 January & July    |
| Protection                  | 100 127 130 January & July  |
| Suffolk                     | 100 102 104 April & Oct     |
| Tremont                     | 33 34 36 " "                |
| United States               | 100 93 100 May & Nov        |
| Washington                  | 50 50 51 January & July     |
| Warren Insurance            | 100 106 107 April & Oct     |
|                             | 100 100 New                 |

**MARRIED.**  
In this city, on Wednesday evening, by Rev Mr. Dean, Mr. Oliver Edwards to Miss Emeline Reeves.  
On Wednesday evening, by Rev Dr. Lowell, Mr. James W. Baldwin to Miss Hannah C. Dean.

**DIED.**  
In this city, on Monday, ETTEN Frances Nash, 2 years and months.  
Thursday morning, Sarah E. Babbit, daughter of the late John Babbit, 8 years.  
On Sunday last, Sarah Jane, youngest child of Benj and Anna B. Leeds, 14 months.  
In Brookline, on Wednesday, Mr. Peter Stoddard, 17.  
In Groton, 17th inst, Wm F. Draper Esq. 53.  
In Amherst, October 14, Mrs. Bezzer Begue, 100 years and 20 days.  
In Philadelphia, on Saturday last, Mr. John Hancock, 32, of the firm of J. Hancock & Co, Philadelphia, formerly of Boston.

**IMPORTATIONS.**  
TRINIDAD.—54 bbls white 122 do brown sugar—167 bbls 11 tierces 21 bbls molasses.  
JACMEI.—Brig Lina—1150 lbs the logwood—550 lbs the brandlet to wood—523 bags coffee—190 hides.

## SHIP-NEWS--BOSTON, 1835

THURSDAY, Nov 19. ARRIVED.

Brig Patriot, Henehan, Trinidad 22d ult. Left bark Franklin, Gibbs, Boston use; brig M. ry, Whipple, Philad, wig cargo.  
Brig Calo, Percival, Baltimore.  
Sch Niles, Gineckley, Jacmel 14th ult. Left sch Orleans, big for N York.  
Brig Pelina, Horton, Sydney, CB—56 ch coal—1 box specie—140 lbs old copper.  
Sch Paving, Chase, New York.  
Sch Page, Bassett, New York.  
Sch Jew, Davis, New York.  
Sch Merchant, Goodrich, Portsmouth.  
Sch Patriot, Horton, New York.  
Sch Illinois, Doolittle, Philadelphia.  
Sch Maria, Smith, New Bedford.  
Sch Abigail, Patterson, New Bedford.  
Sch Enterprise, Hamlin, Nantucket.  
Sch Minerva, Sylvester, Newburyport.

**CLEARED.**  
Ship Alcege, Elzhammer, New Orleans; bark North Star, Hart, Portland; brig Waverly, Miller, Mocha; schoen, Nicholson, Cape Haytien; Commerce, Rogers, Port au Prince; Carib, Rice, Honduras; Sylph, Atkins, Philadelphia; schs do, Edwards, Everett, Haines, New Orleans; 3 schs, do, Chamberlain, and Oscar, Baker, N York; 1 N Crowell, Crowell, Edgartown; Banner, Bish, Hallowell; Magnolia, Preble, Bangor; Tionet, Mathews, Wareham; sloop Elizabeth, Davidson, Gloucester.

At Hueson, July 22, Geo Gurnier, Smith, for India 2 or 3. At Marselles Sept 29, Duncan, Randall, for N York.

**SPOKEN.**  
Oct 10, lat Madeira, ship Ellen Brooks, Liverpool, for New Orleans.  
Oct 17, lat 33; lon 67 60, ship Canova, Hall, New York, for East Indies.

**NEWBURYPORT, Nov 17.**—cleared sch Columbia, Fowler, Mobile.  
**PORTLAND, Nov 17.**—cleared ship John Denlap (new) Savannah; brigs Pensacola, Gould, Cuba; John, Mitchell, Bermuda.

**BATH.**—sailed ship Majestic, Parrington, New Orleans.  
**NEW YORK, Nov 17.**—arrived steamer Columbia, Charleston; schs Splendid; Renown, and Helen, Boston.

**Cleared.** Mogul, Blake, New Orleans; Katherine Jackson, Phila; Michie, Forest, Hayman, Rio Grande; Margeline, Chapman, Carthagena; Oxford, Kenny, St Domingo; Creole, Tampico.

**PHILADELPHIA, Nov 17.**—cleared ship Charles Wharton, Duby, Madras.







